Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, November 11, 1818.

Volume 29) (Number 1484.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT proposals will be received by the Trustees of St. Thomas's Church, from any person or persons willing to contract for White-washing, Painting and Repairing of St. Thomas's Church. The particulars to be known on application to Mr. VASSY at the Vestry.—The work must be immediately commenced and completed before Christmas.

By Order of the Trustees, of St. Thomas's Church.
C. R. VASSY,
Vestry Clerk.

Bombay, 11th November, 1818.

MATHEMATICS SCHOOL.

WEDNESDAYS and Saturdays being School half Hollidays, the Master of this establishment intends appropriating from one to four P. M. of those days to the purpose of teaching English reading to (and correcting the pronunciation of) adults. This will be found an eligible opportunity for native merchants and clerks who may wish to improve their pronunciation and style in writing.

Bombay, 11th September, 1818.

કુલ•ચીજોને•ગણવા•ના૦માં
પવાની•વેદમાની•નીશાલ *

બુધવાર•તા૦૧૪નવાર•નો•અરધો
દાડો•છુટીનોછે•બદાડે•ફીમાની•
નીશાલનો•ઓશતાદ•ઉમયારેય
જે•પાછલા•પોરોરનાં•કલાક• ૧
થીતે•કલાક• ૪ શ્રધી•વખત•મુ
કરર•કરે•અંગરેજી•વાંચવા•તા૦
અંગરેજી•બોલવાનું•શાઈ•કરવા
ને•માંટીડાવોને*અને•માલુમ•પ
ડેયજે•દવખત•ફુરશતનોછે•ગા
મનાં•વેપારીઓ•તા૦ગુમાશતા
વો•જે•યાફતાફોદિ•૧માસરવાને•
પોતાનું•બોલવાનું•તા૦લખવાનું*

તા૦ ૧૧ મી•નવમબર•
૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી *

Advertisement.

STOLEN
FROM
A HOUSE
AT MAZAGON.

A BARRAUD'S Gold hunting Watch, with Gold Chain, two Gold Seals, and a Gold Key attached thereto, whoever will bring the same to the Gazette Office, will receive an adequate Reward.

Bombay, 11th November, 1818.

A CARD.

BOMBAY
New Establishment
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF
Young Ladies,

IT having been suggested that an Establishment opened upon an Œconomical plan in Bombay, would undoubtedly meet with success; MRS. HUNT in consequence submits the following most respectfully, to the notice and consideration of PARENTS, and GUARDIANS of CHILDREN.

Her present dwelling will accommodate TWENTY YOUNG LADIES, & the plan of Education will be conducted on the same principles, as Schools of the first consequence in England, which MRS. HUNT will perform without the aid of Master's on the undermentioned terms, viz.

Board, English Language Grammatically, Writing & Arithmetic, Plain Needle Work, and Embroidery in Silks, in Landscape, Fruits & Flowers, Rupees 25 per Mensem which includes (Medical Attendance excepted) every charge of the Seminary.

Per Mensem.

Lessons on the Forté Piano to Boarders, . 20
Ditto in Drawing, ... 10
Ditto in Dancing, ... 10

Bombay, 4th November 1818.

FOR SALE
A few Boxes of the best
HYSON TEA,
AND SOME BOXES OF
HYSON SKIN,
ENQUIRE OF
Muncherjee Jamsettjee.

Bombay, 28th October, 1818.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bonds, Powers of Attorney, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, Price Currents, &c. &c.

	Rupees.
Edinburgh Review in Nos. from 41 to 56 in set, at each Number,	3
Tuckey's Maritime Geography Boards, 4 Volume, ...	20
Bain on the Variation.	2

Bombay, 21st October, 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 11TH November 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D OCTOBER 1818.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointments made by Brigadier General Smith C. B. on the 13th instant, of Serjeant Hamilton to be Key Serjeant to the Garrison of Ahmednuggur, and Lieutenant Tinrnam of the 1st 7th Regiment Native Infantry to be Line Adjutant to Major Warren's Detachment from the 15th instant.

Bombay Castle, 23d October 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant and Brevet Captain S. Hughes to the situation of Line Adjutant to the officer commanding at Severndroog, date of appointment 3d August 1818.

The furlough to sea on Sick Certificate granted to Lieutenant B. McMahon of the 1st 8th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 18th ultimo, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of Lieutenant Baird, of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to the charge of the Commissariat with the Troops of this Presidency in Kandeish, and to appoint Lieutenant Wood, of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to the charge of the Commissariate at Ahmedabad, from the date of his receiving charge from Lieutenant Stamper.

Bombay Castle 26th October, 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by Brigadier General Smith C. B.

Captain Laurie, Persian Interpreter, to act as Permament Brigade Major to the Brigadier General, till further orders, and placed in charge of the Camp Police—Date of Division orders 30th September.

Lieutenant Sharpe, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment to be permanent Brigade Major to the Brigadier General, Captain Laurie continuing to do the duty until his arrival—Date of Division order 17th October.

Bombay Castle 31st October 1818.

By the Regulations published in general orders of the 1st of July last, thirty six (36) Tents, including Hospital, Guard and Store Tents, was the proportion of Camp Equipage allotted for a Native Battalion of (800) Eight hundred Rank and File, but as the strength of a Corps in the Field some times exceeds that number, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize extra tents to be indented for in the proportion of not less than twenty five men to each Tent with Carriage and Bamboo Coolies, but the number of Tent Lascars is to remain as at present fixed for a Battalion.

Bombay Castle 2d November, 1818.

The following appointment is ordered to take place.

POONA SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

Captain Samuel Hallifax to be Deputy Adjutant General in succession to Tovey, resigned—Date of Rank, 22d, October 1818.

The undermentioned Gentlemen cadets for Infantry, who arrived in the licenced ship Hannah on the 30th ultimo, having produced Certificates from the Secretary at the East India House of their appointment for this Presidency, are admitted on the Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensigns from the date of their arrival.

" Mr. William Wilkie.
" Charles Henry Johnson.
" James Forbes
" Willim F. Allen.
" Michael Maxwell Shaw.
" William Twigg.
" Charles Francis Pelly.
" Benjamin Kingston.
" Thomas Graham.

Bombay Castle 4th November, 1818.

Captain F. Farquharson of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to England for the recovery of his health, for a period of three years from the date of Embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

BENGAL.

General Orders, by His excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; SEPTEMBER 26, 1818.

The Governor General in Council has had the satisfaction of offering to the Officers Commanding Division and separate Detachments of the army during the operations against the late Peishwa, the tribute of applause due to their eminent exertion; but it still remains to particularize the names of other Officers who, though in less prominent stations have not less zealously and successfully discharged their duty in their respective shares, and whose claim to public approbation for services performed since the cessation of the more immediate superintendance of Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop in the Deccan, it becomes the grateful duty of the Governor General in Council to record in detail.

The course of service in the Poona Territory rendered the siege and reduction of the numerous Fortresses of the enemy, an important feature of the War.—In the operations before the strong, and frequently well-defended Forts, which were reduced by the reserve division under the command, first, of Brigadier General Pritzler, and subsequently, of Brigadier General Munro the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple, of the Madras Establishment, Commanding the Artillery, was eminently conspicuous in every Siege from Singus to Sholapoor, and has received the unqualified and well-earned testimonies of the Officers under whose orders he served, to his intrepidity, professional skill, and unwearied personal exertion.

Captain Nutt of the Bombay Establishment, who conducted the Engineer's Department on some of those occasions, and Lieutenant Grant of the Madras Establishment who, in the absence of Capt Hutton other duty, occupied that important station, have been deservedly applauded for the activity and science they evinced.

The conduct of Colonel Hewett, C. F. of the Madras Establishment, to whom was entrusted the execution of the immediate operation of the Infantry of the reserve division, both during the Command of Brigadier General Pritzler, and after it was assumed by Brigadier General Munro, has established a just claim to applause for the manner in which he discharged that important trust. In the operation before Wussota, and in conducting the assault of the fortified Petta of Sholapore, where his efforts were admirably supported by Lieutenant Colonel Newall of the Madras Establishment, and Major Giles of His Majesty's 53d Regiment the merits of Colonel Hewett have been especially brought to notice by the Officers successively commanding the reserve.

Major Smith of the 2d of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry and Captain Gwynne of the Rifle Corps, Captain Chadwicke of His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons, and Capain Munro of the 7th Madras Light Cavalry, and Lieutenant Smithwaite of the Madras Pioneers, have been honorably distinguished by their Commanding officers, and the testimony borne by Brigadier General Munro and Brigadier General Pritzler respectively to the able and useful assistance they derived from Captain Jollie of the Adjutant General's Department, from Capt. O'Donoghue of the Quarter-Master General's Department, and the other Officers of their public and personal Staff, is highly creditable to those Officers.

The principal operations of Brigadier General Smith's Division were performed before the period embraced by this Order; but this limitation does not exclude the active and vigorous pursuit by Captain Davies, Commanding His Highness the Nizam's reformed Horse of a body of Bajee Row's Troops, headed by Chimnajee Appah, the Peishwa's Brother, & Appah Dessye, retiring to the Poona Territory, in the course of which Captain Davies and his detachment displayed equal order and perseverance in the pursuit, and forbearance and discipline after they had overtaken the enemy and received his submission. Captain Sutherland of the same Corps, has distinguished himself by a gallant and well conducted movement against a noted predatory leader, and in assaulting, sword in hand, a Ghurry where the banditti had taken refuge. The conduct of this valuable Corps on every occasion of service, has proved the soundness of the principles on which it has been formed, and the fitness of the individual Officers belonging to it for their arduous task.

Major Cunningham Commanding the Poona Auxiliary Horse, and the Officers and Men of that Corps have on all occasions distinguished themselves by every Soldier like quality; and the conduct of Major Macleod. Captains Spiller, Rind and Swanston, demands a distinct acknowledgment.

In Kandeish the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, Major Been and Major Greenhill of the Madras Establishment who respectively commanded the columns of attack at the assault of Malligong on the 29th of May,—of Major Andrews of the Madras European Regiment, who bore an active part in the operations before that place,—has been viewed with high approbation by the Governor General in Council. His Lordship in Council laments the loss the service has sustained in the death of Lieut. Davies of the Madras Engineers, an Officer of distinguished merit, and of Lieutenant Nattes of the same Corps, Captain Kennedy of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, Lieutenant Wilkinson and Lieutenant Egan of the 2d of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, who fell in the operations before that place in the honorable discharge of their duty.

Lieutenant Colonel Crosdill, who has commanded the Artillery throughout the operations in Kandeish with signal zeal, exertion, and success is entitled to the marked approbation of the Government for his zealous and meritorious Services.

If the Governor General in Council confines himself to the names and occasion above mentioned, it is only because the necessary limits of an Order restrain him from adverting to every particular event of a Campaign, so fruitful of gallant and successful enterprize—His Lordship in Council must, therefore, be satisfied with repeating his warm acknowledgments to all those who, in the late operation in the Deccan, have so greatly Contributed to enhance the reputation of the distinguished Army to which they belong, and to enlarge the possessions and consolidate the power of the British Government.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

J. ADAM.
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Captain A. Morse M. B. P. S. T. from Poonah.

Lieut. and Adjutant Leighton, 1-7 Regiment from Seroor.

Nov. 2d Lieut. Geo. Lyons, Artillery from Malwan.

Captain H. A. Hervey, Barrack Master N. D. G. from Kaira.

Lieut. D. M. Shaw, 2d Bat. 10 Regt. from Baroda.

Lieut. Col. Stewart, 1-3d Regt. from Poonah.

Captain E. Hardy, Artillery fron Poonah.

Bt. Captain Chas. Payne 2-8 Regiment N. I. from Malwan.

Captain Litchfield, 2d Cavalry from Do.

Captain Lucas, Madras Est.

Captain Delamotte Pioneers from Jumboolpoora.

DEPARTURES.—Captain Archd. Robertson, 6th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.

Assistant Surgeon Llewellin, to Dekan.

Lieut. J. Sutherland, Nizams Reformed Horse, to Berar.

Lieut. Medwin, H. M. 24th Drs. to England.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—November 3d, Armed Boat Vigilant, Syrang Moossa Peerbhoy, from Malwan.

Ditto 4th Portuguese Ship Amelia, Commander Luis Antonio Batalha, from Rio de Janeiro.

Ditto The H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. W. S. Collinson, from Malwan.

Ditto Armed Boat Chacer, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Tancora.

Ditto 5th The H. C. Cruizer Nautilus, Captain John Hall, from Bushire.

Ditto Portuguese Ship Fama, Commander Antonio dos Santos Cruz, from Rio de Janeiro.

Ditto Brig Mary, Syrang Bhaya Deva, from Diu.

Ditto His Highness the Guicowar's Pattamar Sersooba, Commander Lieut. G. Grant, from Vellan Bunder.

Ditto Armed Pattamar Turrerow, Syrang Nizamoodeen, from Kutch.

Ditto Ship Timandra, Free Trader, Captain James Baigrie, from England, 31th March, and Batavia 1st of October.

Passenger per Amelia.
C. G. Brockman.

Passenger per Sylph.
Lieut. Lyons H. C. Artillery.

Passenger per Fama.
O primeiro Tenente Antonio Lobo da Gama.

Passenger per Mary.
Captain Carnac, Resident at Baroda.

DAPARTURES.—November 5th Grab Shaw Byramgore, Captain S. T. Ball, to Mauritius.

Ditto 7th Sir Evan Nepean, Captain, John Boog, to Bengal.

Ditto Portuguese Ship General Lecor, Commander Joaõ Gomes Duarte, to Surat.

Ditto The H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. W. S. Collinson, to Goa.

Ditto Portuguese Ship Amelia, Commander Luis Antonio Batalha, to Surat.

Ditto 9th Portuguese Ship Saõ Joze Americano, Commander Joze Joaquim Bazilio, to Surat.

Ditto Brig Jane O. B. William, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

Passengers by Nepean.

Mrs. Robinson, The Revd. Thos. Robinson, Wm. Ritchie Esq.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Edward, Captain Johnson, for Newcastle.
Ship Lonack, Captain Driscole, for Greenock.
Ship Robart Quayle, Captain Brown for Liverpool.
Ship Duncan, Captain Stutely, for Bussorah.
Ship Robarts, Captain Brown, for China.
Brig Fanny, Captain Smith. for Isle of France.

Portuguese.—Ship Amelia, Captain Batalha, for Surat and Brazils.

BENGAL.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM SEA.

Oct.
11 ship *Fatty Salam*. Nacoda Adam, from Malabar Coast 16th Sept.
13 ship *Eliza*, P. Nerac. from Isle of France the 10th of August, Pondicherry Madras, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam the 3d of October.
14 Arab ship *Caudry*, Nacoda, from Muscat 3d September.
16 ship *Charles Mills*, J. Jackson, from London 6th June, and Madras 1st October.
—American brig, *Archer*, A. Coffin, from Boston 26th June.
The ship *Edmonstone*, *Solomon Shaw* and *Fathel Moberry*, arrived off Calcutta yesterday.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain the *Phœnix*, *Astell*, *Coldstream*, *Cambridge*, *Europe*, *St. Julian*, *William*, *Fathel Berry* and *Norfolk*.
Gone down the *Mary*.
The *Eliza*, on her way to Town.

KEDGEREE.

The *Fatty Salam* and *Caudry* on their way to Town Remains the *Ganges*: outward bound, Remain the *Charles Mills* inward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain the *Marchioness of Ely*, *Prince Regent*; *Warren Hastings General Hewett*, *Asia*, *Dunira*, *Fort William* and *Fairlie*.

SAUGOR.

Gone to sea the *Harriet*, and *Charlotte*.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.—August 15th, English Ship Eliza, from Mauritius, 16th June 1818.
Do. Timandra, from London 31th March.
Do. Brig Ann Louisa, from Portsmouth 26th March.
DEPARTURES.—August 16th H. C. Ship Lady Melville, for China.
Do. Ship Neptune, for Ceylon.
Do. 18th Betsy, for Pakalongang.
Do. 21st Morning Star, for Samarang,
Do. Governor Raffles, for Indramajor.
Do. Gesina Brig, for Samarang.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SYDNEY,
Saturday, 13th June, 1818.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor having caused an accurate Admeasurement and Description of the Height and Bearings of the Macquarie Tower and Light-house, to be made by the Surveyor General, is pleased to order, that the same be published in the Sydney Gazette, for the Information of the Commanders of Ships or Vessels which may hereafter resort to Sydney Cove, in Port Jackson: and His Excellency further notifies, that this Light-house will be furnished with Revolving Lights; which it will shew in about four months hence.

By His Excellecy's Command,
J. T. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Macquarie Tower and Light, is situated on the highest Part of the Outer South Head of Port Jackson Harbour, in Latitude 33o 51'40" S. and Longitude 151° 16' 50" E. from Greenwich. The Height of the Light from the Base is 76 Feet and from thence to the Level of the Sea 277 Feet, being a total Height of 353 Feet. The Inner South Head bears from the Light-House N. by W. ¼ W. distant 1¼ Miles. The Outer North Head bears from it N. by E. 2 Miles. The Inner South Head and Outer North Head, lie N. E. ½ E. and S. W. ½ W. of each other, distant 1 1-10th Mile. The Light can be seen from S. by E. to N. by E. Those lines of Bearing clearing the Coast line ½ a point each way, and may be discovered from a Ship's deck on a clear Night, 8 Leagues. The North End of the Sow-and Pigs Reef bears from the Inner South Head, S. W. by W. ½ a Mile.

N. B. The Bearings are Magnetic, and the Distances computed in Nautic Miles. The Variation 9° Easterly.

(Signed) J. OXLEY, Surveyor Gen.
Sydney, New South Wales,
29th April, 1818.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Sunday last the 8th instant, at St. Thoma's Church, by the Reverend N. Wade, Mr. W. W. Beck, to Miss Jane Mason.

BIRTH.—On the 7th at the Presidency the Lady of Captain Livingstone, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 23d October in General Smiths, Camp Lieutenant and Adjutant Ward of H. M.' 65th Regiment.

Lately in the Nagpore Country, of a fever, Cornet Bannerman, of the 6th Cavalry M. E. This accomplished gentleman was a perfect soldier, both in person and character, with those only slightly acquainted with him, his death is lamented, but by his friends (amongst the first of whom, were the officers of his own regiment,) it is felt grievously, to few has providence allotted.

"A form so pleasing, and a heart so kind
"Such youthfull vigour, with a manly mind."

Mr. Bannerman, met his death, as might be expected from the blameless tenor of his life, with the firmness of a man and the resignation of a sincere Christian.

On the 4th Inst. in his 27th year, Lieut. Henry C. S. Waddington, of the 1st Bat. 11th N. I. son of the late Lieut Gen. Staff rd Waddington.

At Hydrabad on the 17th ult. Brigadier General Sir Augustus Floyer, K. C. B.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday last, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, Captain Peter Falconer, to Miss Anne Cooke, Daughter of Captain Cooke, of this City.

At the Cathedral by the Reverend Mr. Shepherd, on Saturday last, the 10th instant, Mr. John Lumsdain Tarvet, to Miss Judith, O'Donnell.

On the 11th instant, Captain Wise, of the country service, to Miss Caroline Foster, Williams, daughter of the late J. Williams, Esq Architect.

On Tuesday the 13th instant, Mr. William Walter, to Miss H. M. Tolly.

On the 5th instant, Mr. Manoel John Mascarenhas, to Miss Anna Maria Sinnaes.

On Saturday, the 3d instant, at the Cathedral, Captain M. H. Bean, to Miss C. F. Ripley.

On the 6th instant, at Pulica, C. Obdam, Esq. to Mrs. R. J. Opperman, Widow of the late Capt. Opperman.

BIRTHS.

Yesterday at the Presidency, the Lady of James Atkinson, Esq. of a Son.

On Friday, the 11th instant, the Lady of A. De Babick Esq. of a Daughter.

On Saturday, the 10th instant, the Lady of Capt. Balston, of the Ship Edward Strettle, of a Daughter.

On the 30th ultimo, at Agra, the Lady of N. T. Haled, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 16th ultimo, Mrs. H. Jones, of a Daughter.

On Tuesday, the 13th ultimo, Mrs. James Roberts, of a Son.

At Setapore, Oude on the 30th ultimo, the Lady of W. S. Steven, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 2d Battalion 27th Native Infantry, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 10th instant, at the house of Dr. Colving, Mr. John Denney, Chief Officer of the Ship Sovereign, aged 35 years—much respected by all who knew him.

Drowned, on Friday evening last, the 9th instant, opposite Sulkeah Ghaut, Mr. Samuel Hickey, aged 19 years, his loss will long be remembered by his relatives and those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On Wednesday last, Mrs. Thomas Aystep, aged 28 years, most sincerely regretted by all her friends and acquaintances, and leaving a disconsolate Husband and two Children to bewail her untimely loss.

On Friday last, the 9th instant, Mrs. Sophia Howe, aged 23.

At Chinsurah, on the 5th instant, Miss Antonet Elizabeth Michel, Daughter of Lieutenant Commandant P. Michel, aged 14 years, 4 months and 25 days; she was cut down in the prime of life, leaving her disconsolate parents to bemoan her early call to her heavenly Father.

SYDNEY.

MARRIAGE.—By Special Licence, at the Church of St. Philip, on Monday the 1st. June, William Buchannan Lamb, Esq. Lieut. R. N. and Commander of the Ship Batavia, to Charlotte Sarah, Willoe, eldest daughter of William Gore, Esq. Provost Marshal of this Territory.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg our Correspondent at Nuggur not to attribute any disrespect, for the non insertion of his favour, we rather think his friend.

"Loves to do good by stealth,
"And would blush to do find it fame."

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 11th NOVEMBER, 1818.

It give us great and peculiar pleasure to state that the Cholera is rapidly on the decline, not only at the Presidency, but in the Deckan. The mortality that took place in General Smiths Camp in the last week of October, was occasioned by a large fall of rain, and the consequent dampness of the ground which brought on severe attacks of this disease, the 65th Regiment lost one officer and 7 men, one officer of the 22d Dragoons and a conductor of the name of Law, also fell victims to it. The accounts of the 2d November, from Camp are much more favorable, and state that it has almost disappeared, the Camp is now formed in a more favorable scite on high ground.

The Lovers and patrons of the Turf will be no doubt delighted to hear, that considerable sport is expected at the ensuing races. At the meeting on Saturday, the days for running, for the different stakes were arranged, and it was determined that the races, should take place in the evenings, in the hope of prevailing on the Fair sex, to honor them with their presence.

The races will commence on Monday the first of February when Remingtons Cup value 100 Guineas will be run for, Races will also take place on Thursday and Saturday in the first week, and on Monday and Thursday. alternately afterward, until the close of the season.

From the liberal subscriptions of this year, and the ballance in hand of the last, the Stewards have been enabled to make several good stakes, and from the very excellent arrangements that have been made, by these gentleman, we augur no disappointment; to the Amateurs.

It has been our pleasing duty to announce the gallant atchievements of our little Army in the late War & our Patriotic feelings are gratified whenever we observe the remembrauce of a day of glory kept alive. Independant of the good effects it has in exciting the young soldier to emulate the examples set before him, it has a gratifying influence on the minds of all who reflect that, no Englishman of whatever rank in life can be indifferent to the success of his country's arms. The Battle of Kirkee or Gunness Kund independant of the odds against which it was fought was doubly important from its being the first blow struck and the first avowed act of hostility on the part of our strongest foe. Had it been possible that the result was otherwise than what it was, the whole features of the late glorious war must have been materially changed, and we therefore hail the success of that day as one of the brightest in the annals of the Bombay Army. The kindness of our friends has favoured us with an account of a splendid dinner given on this first anniversary of the Battle of Gunness Kund, by the Hon'ble Mount Stuart Elphinstone at Poonah on Thursday last. The Company assembled in the Saloon, and on dinner being announced repaired to a splendid suite of Tents elegantly fitted up where the Tables were most superbly laid out; and upwards of sixty persons sat down to a sumptuous dinner. The Band of the European Regiment and 2d Battalion of Grenadiers (both of which Corps had shared in the glories of the day) being in attendance.

On the cloth being removed the following Bumper Toasts were given.

The King.—*God save the King.*
Prince Regent.—*The Regent's March.*
Duke of York and the Army.—*Duke of York's March.*
Duke of Clarence and the Navy.—*Rule Britannia.*

Colonel Burr and the Detachment that fought under him on the 5th of November, 3 times 3.	Britons Strike Home.

We need scarcely remark that this toast was received and cheered with Enthusiasm.

The Marquis of Hastings and the Presidency of Bengal 3 times 3.	*The Marquis's March.*
Mr. Elliott and the Presidency of Fort St. George 3 times 3.	*A March.*
Sir Evan Nepean and the Presidency of Bombay 3 times 3.	*Hearts of Oak.*
Captain Staunton and the Heroes of Korygam 3 times 3.	*Battle of Korygam.*
Lord Hastings and the Bengal Army 3 times 3.	*A March.*
Sir T. Hislop and the Madras Army 3 times 3.	*A March.*
Sir Miles Nightingall and the Bombay Army 3 times 3.	*A March.*
Duke of Wellington and the Army in France 3 times 3.	*Wellington's March.*
The Hon'ble Mount S. Elphinstone and may every happiness attend him, the toast was received with a burst of Applause & 3 times 3.	*A March.*
General Smith & the Poona Force 3 times 3.	*65th Quick Step*
General Doveton & the Hydrabad Force 3 times 3.	*Bugle March.*
General Pritzler and the Reserve 3 times 3.	*Dragoon March.*
Colonel M. Dowalt and the Force in Kandeish 3 times 3	*Erin go Bra.*
Colonel Adams and the Nagpore Force 3 times 3.	*March.*
Sir Thomas Hislop & the Heroes of Mahaidpore 3 times 3.	*British Grenadiers.*
Sir John Malcolm and the Force in Malwa 3 times 3	*Garb of Old Gaul.*
General Munro and a prosperous Voyage to his Native Country 3 times 3.	*For England when with favoring Gale.*
Colonel Scott and the Heroes of Seetlebund 3 times 3.	*The Noble Race of Shenkin.*
The Hon'ble The Commissioner & may we long have the happiness of seeing him amongst us 3 times 3.	*Downfall of Paris.*
Colonel Prother and the Detachment in the Roncan 3 times 3.	*A March.*
Sir David Ochterlony and the Reserve 3 times 3.	*Over the Hills and far Away.*

Colonel Cox and the Poona Division.—*A March.*

Mr. Elphinstone in *his private character*, and may he long continue in the enjoyment of those talents so conspicuously beneficial to his Country, and those virtues whose influence sheds so much happiness on all around him.

This Toast was received with a burst of applause we have never seen exceeded. Both Bands played "*The Garb of Old Gaul*" Thrice round the Table the Company standing, and on the Music retiring, cheered their Noble Host with *Nine* times *Nine*.

In the course of the Evening Mr. Elphinstone proposed a Toast which he said "Every Scotchman would drink with enthusiasm, and every Englishman a lover of Poetry; as ardently join in.

The Immortal Memory of Robert Burns and success to his Offspring."

It was received with repeated cheers and rendered double interesting from a Son of the Immortal Bards having just sung, one of his Fathers, *blythest lays*.

The evening was enlivened with numerous Songs and the Convivial spirit of the Noble Host was such that few left the Table till the approach of Dawn.

Yesterday evening General & Lady Nightingale, gave their farewell dance and supper, to a numerous party, previous to their departure for the Dekcan on Thursday morning, and eventualy to England in January, and we venture to assert that no two people, will be more fondly regreted, their kindness and urbanity have not failed to rivet the affections of all ranks on our little Island, where the remembrance of their virtues will long dwell.

The Lonach will sail to-morrow for Greenock and the Edward for London, about the end of the month.

The Timandra from England the 31st of March and Batavia, the 1st of October, anchored in the harbour on Sunday evening, the latest Batavia paper we have received however is of the 22d August.

BATAVIA, 22d AUGUST.

Besides a number of men of War and Coasting Vessels, the following English and American Ships are in

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ended by the novelty of the situations which it developes; and, however impossible as a physical fact, affords a point of view to the imagination for the delineating of human passions more comprehensive and commanding than any which the ordinary relations of existing events can yield.

"I have thus endeavoured to preserve the truth of the elementary principles of human nature, while, I have not scrupled to innovate upon their combinations. The *Iliad*, the tragic poetry of Greece,—Shakespeare, in the *Tempest* and *Midsummer Night's Dream*,—and most especially Milton, in *Paradise Lost*, conform to this rule; and the most humble novelist, who seeks to confer or receive amusement from his labours, may without presumption, apply to prose fiction a license, or rather a rule, from the adoption of which so many exquisite combinations of human feeling have resulted in the highest specimens of poetry."

We shall, without farther preface detail the particulars of the singular story, which is thus introduced.

A vessel, engaged in a voyage of discovery to the North Pole, having become embayed among ice at a very high latitude, the crew, and particularly the captain or owner of the ship, are surprized at perceiving a gigantic form pass at some distance from them on a car drawn by dogs, in a place where they conceived no mortal could exist. While they are speculating on this singular apparition, a thaw commences, and disengages them from their precarious situation. On the next morning they pick up, upon a floating fragment of the broken ice, a sledge like that they had before seen, with a human being in the act of perishing. He is with difficulty recalled to life, and proves to be a young man of the most amiable manners and extended acquirements, but, extenuated by fatigue, wrapped in dejection and gloom of the darkest kind. The captain of the ship, a gentleman whose ardent love of science had engaged him on an expedition so dangerous, becomes attached to the stranger, and at length extorts from him the wonderful tale of his misery, which he thus attains the means of preserving from oblivion.

Frankenstein describes himself as a native of Geneva, born and bred up in the bosom of domestic love and affection. His father—his friend Henry Clerval—Elizabeth, an orphan of extreme beauty and talent, bred up in the same house with him, are possessed of all the qualifications which could render him happy as a son, a friend, and a lover. In the course of his studies he becomes acquainted with the works of Cornelius Agrippa, and other authors treating of occult philosophy, on whose venerable tomes modern neglect has scattered no slight portion of dust. Frankenstein remains ignorant of the contempt in which his favourites are held, until he is separated from his family to pursue his studies at the univerfity of Ingolstadt. Here he is introduced to the wonders of modern chemistry, as well as of natural philosophy in all its branches. Prosecuting these sciences into their inmost abstruse recesses, with unusual talent and unexampled success, he at length makes that discovery on which the marvellous part of the work is grounded. His attention had been especially bound to the structure of the principle of life. He engaged in phisiological researches of the most recondite and abstruse nature, searching among charnel vaults and in dissection rooms, and the objects most insupportable to the delicacy of human feelings, in order to trace the minute chain of causation which takes place in the change from life to death, and from death to life. In the midist of this darkness a light broke in upon him.

"Remember," says his narrative, "I am not recording the vision of a madman. The sun does not more certainly shine in the heavens than that which I now affirm is true. Some miracle might have produced it, yet the stages of the discovery were distinct and proble. After days and nights of incredible labour and fatigue, I succeeded in discovering the cause of generation and life; may, more, I become myself capable of bestowing animation upon lifeless matter.

This wonderful discovery impelled Frankenstien to avail himself of his art by the creation (if we dare to call it so), or formation of a living and sentient being. As the minuteness of the parts formed a great difficulty, he constructed the figure which he proposed to animate of a gigantic size, that is, about eight feet high, and strong and large in proportion. The feverish anxiety with which the young philosopher toils through the horrors of his sacred task, now dabbling among the unhallowed reliques of the grave, and now torturing the living animal to animate the lifeless calay, are described generally, but with great vigour of language. Although supported by the hope of producing a new species that should bless him as his creator and sour ce, he nearly sinks under the protracted labour, and loathsome details, of the work he had undertaken, and scarcely is his fatal enthusiasm sufficient to support his nerves, or animate his resolution. The result of this extraordinary discovery it would be unjust to give in any words save those of the author. We shall give it at length as an excellent specimen of the style and manner of the work.

"It was on a dreary night of November that beheld the accomplishment of my toils. With an anxiety that almost amounted to agony, I collected the instruments of life around me, that I might infuse a spark of being into the lifeless thing that lay at my feet. It was already one in the morning; the rain pattered dismally against the panes, and my candle was nearly burnt out, when, by the glimmer of the half-extinguished light, I saw the dull yellow eye of the creature open; it breathed hard, and a convulsive motion agitated its limbs.

"How can I describe my emotion at this catastrophe, or how delineate the wretch whom with such infinite pains and care I had endeavoured to form? His limbs were in proportion, and I had selected his features as beautiful. Beautiful!—Great God! His yellow skin scarcely covered the work of muscles, & arteries beneath; his hair was of a lustrous black, and flowing; his teeth of a pearly whiteness; but these luxuriances only formed a more horrid contrast with his watery eyes, that seemed almost of the same colour as the dun white sockets in which they were set—his shrivelled complexion, and straight black lips.

"The different accidents of life are not so changeable as the feelings of human nature. I had worked hard for nearly two years, for the sole purpose of infusing life into an inanimate body. For this I had deprived myself of rest and health. I had desired it with an ardour that far exceeded moderation; but now that I had finished, the beauty of the dream vanished, and breathless horror and disgust filled my heart. Unable to endure the aspect of the being I had created, I rushed out of the room, and continued a long time traver ing my bed-chamber, unable to compose my mind to sleep. At length lastitude succeeded to the tumult I had before endured; and I threw myself on the bed in my clothes, endeavouring to seek a few moments of forgetfulness. But it was in vain: I sleep indeed, but I was disturbed by the wildest dreams. I thought I saw Elizabeth, in the bloom of health, walking in the streets of Ingolstadt. Delighted and surprised, I embraced her; but as I imprinted the first kiss on her lips, they became livid with the hue of death; her features appeared to change, and I thought that I held the corpse of my dead mother in my arms; a shroud enveloped her form, and I saw the graveworms crawling in the folds of the flannel. I started from my sleep with horror; a cold dew covered my forehead, my teeth chattered, and every limb became convulsed; when by the dim and yellow light of the moon, as it forced its way through the window-shutters, I beheld the wretch—the miserable monster whom I had created. He held up the curtain of the bed; and his eyes, if they may be so called, were fixed on me. His jaws opened, and he muttered some inarticulate sounds, while a grin wrinkled his cheeks. He might have spoken, but I did not hear; one hand was stretched out, seemingly to detain me, but I escaped, and rushed down stairs. I took refuge in the court-yard belonging to the house which I inhabited; where I remained during the rest of the night, walking up and down in the greatest agitation, listening attentively, catching and fearing each sound as if it were to announce the approach of the demoniacal corpse to which I had so miserably given life.

"Oh! no mortal could support the horror of that countenance. A mummy again endued with animation could not be so hideous as that wretch. I had gazed on him while unfinished; he was ugly then; but when those muscles and joints were rendered capable of motion, it became a thing such as even Dante could not have conceived.

"I passed the night wretchedly. Sometimes my pulse beat so quickly and hardly, that I felt the palpitation of every artery; at others I nearly sank to the ground through languor and extreme weakness. Mingled with this horror, I felt the bitterness of disappointment: dreams, that had been my food and pleasant rest for so long a space, were now become a hell to me; and the change was so rapid, the overthrow so complete!

"Morning, dismal and wet, at length dawned, and discovered, to my sleepless and aching eyes, the Church of Ingolstadt, its white steeple and clock, which indicated the sixth hour. The porter opened the gates of the Court, which had that night been my asylum, and I issued into the streets, pacing them with quick steps, as if I sought to avoid the wretch whom I feared every turning of the street would present to my view. I did not dare return to the apartment which I inhabited, but felt impelled to hurry on, although wetted by the rain, which poured from a black and comfortless sky.

"I continued walking in this manner for some time, endeavouring, by bodily exercise, to ease the load that weighed upon my mind. I traversed the streets without any clear conception of where I was or what I was doing. My heart palpitated in the sickness of fear; and I hurried on with irregular steps, not daring to look about me;

> 'Like one who, on a lonely road,
> 'Doth walk in fear and dread,
> And, having once turn'd round, walks on,
> And turns no more his head;
> Because he knows a frightful fiend,
> Doth close behind him tread.'*"

He is relieved by the arrival of the diligence from Geneva, out of which jumps his friend Henry Clerval, who had come to spend a season at the college. Compelled to carry Clerval to his lodgings, which, he supposed, must still contain the prodigious and hideous specimen of his Promethean art, his feelings are again admirably described, allowing always for the extraordinary cause supposed to give them birth.

"I trembled excessively; I could not endure to think of, and far less to allude to, the occurrences of the preceding night. I walked with a quick pace, and we soon arrived at my college. I then reflected, and the thought made me shiver, that the creature whom I had left in my apartment might still be there, alive, and walking about. I dreaded to behold this monster; but I feared still more that Henry should see him. Entreating him therefore to remain a few minutes at the bottom of the stairs, I darted up towards my own room. My hand was already on the lock of the door before I recollected myself. I then paused; and a cold shivering came over me. I threw the door forcibly open, as children are accustomed to do when they expect a spectre to stand in waiting for them on the other side; but nothing appeared. I stepped fearfully in: the apartment was empty; and my bed-room was also freed from its hideous guest. I could hardly believe that so great a good fortune could have befallen me; but when I became assured that my enemy had indeed fled, I clapped my hands for joy, and ran down to Clerval."

The animated monster is heard of no more for a season. Frankenstein pays the penalty of his rash researches into the *arcana* of human nature, in a long illness, after which the two friends prosecute their studies for two years in uninterrupted quiet. Frankenstein, as may be supposed, abstaining, with a sort of abhorrence, from those studies in which he had one so greatly delighted. At the lapse of this period, he is made acquainted with a dreadful misfortune which has befallen his family, by the violent death of his youngest brother, an interesting child, who, while straying from his keeper, had been murdered by some villain in the walks of Plainpalais. The marks of strangling were distinct on the neck of the unfortunate infant, and a gold ornament which it wore, and which was missing, was supposed to have been the murderer's motive for perpetrating the crime.

* Colleridge's "Ancient Mariner."

At this dismal intelligence Frankenstein flies to Geneva, and impelled by fraternal affection, visits the spot where this horrid accident had happened. In the midst of a thunder-storm, with which the evening had closed, and just as he had attained the fatal spot on which Victor had been murdered, a flash of lightning displays to him the hideous demon to which he had given life, gliding towards a neighbouring precipice. Another flash shews him hanging among the cliffs, up which he scrambles with far more than mortal agility, and is seen no more. The inference, that this being was the murderer of his brother, flashed on Frankenstein's mind as irresistibly as the lightning itself, and he was tempted to consider the creature whom he had cast among mankind to work, it would seem acts of horror and depravity, nearly in the light of his own vampire let loose from the grave and destined to destroy all that was dear to him.

Frankenstein was right in his apprehensions. Justine, the maid to whom the youthful Victor had been intrusted, is found to be in possession of the golden trinket which had been taken from the child's person; and by a variety of combining circumstances of combined evidence, she is concluded to be the murtheress, and, as such, condemned to death and executed. It does not appear that Frankenstein attempted to avert her fate, by communicating his horrible secret; but, indeed, who would have given him credit, or in what manner could he have supported his tale?

In a solitary expedition to the top of Mount Aveyron, undertaken to dispel the melancholy which clouded his mind, Frankenstein unexpectedly meets with the monster he had animated, who compels him to a conference and a parley. The material demon gives an account, at great length, of his history since his animation, of the mode in which he acquired various points of knowledge, and of the disasters which befell him, when, full of benevolence and philanthropy, he endeavoured to introduce himself into human society. The most material part of his education was acquired in a ruinous pig-stye—a Lyceum which this strange student occupied, he assures us, for a good many months undiscovered, and in constant observance of the motions of an amiable family, from imitating whom he learns the use of language, and other accomplishments much more sucessfully than Caliban, though the latter had a conjuror to his tutor. This detail is not only improbable, but it is injudicious, as its unnecessary minuteness tends too much to familiarize us with the being whom it regards and who loses, by this lengthy oration, some part of the mysterious sublimity annexed to his first appearance. The result is, this monster, who was at first, according to his own account, but a harmless monster, becomes ferocious and malignant, in consequence of finding all his approaches to human society repelled with injurious violence and offensive marks of disgust. Some papers concealed in his dress acquainted him with the circumstances and person to whom he owed his origin; and the hate which he felt towards the whole human race was now concentrated in resentment against Frankenstien. In this humour he murdered the child, and disposed the picture so as to induce a belief of Justine's guilt. The last is an inartificial circumstance: this indirect mode of mischief was not likely to occur to the being the narrative presents to us. The conclusion of this strange narrative is a peremptory demand on the part of the demon, as he is usually termed, that Frankenstein should renew his fearful experiment and create for him an helpmate hideous as himself, who should have no pretence for shunning his society. On this condition he promises to withdraw to some distant desert, and shun the human race for ever. If his creator shall refuse him this consolation, he vows the prosecution of the most frightful vengeance. Frankenstein, after a long pause of reflection, imagines he sees that the justice due to the miserable being, as well as to mankind, who might be exposed to so much misery, from the power and evil disposition of a creature who could climb perpendicular cliffs and exist among glaciers, demanded that he should comply with the request; and granted his promise accordingly.

Frankenstein retreats to one of the distant islands of the Orcades, that in secrecy and solitude he might resume his detestable and ill-omened labours, which now were doubly hideous, since he was deprived of the enthusiasm with which he formerly prosecuted them. As he is sitting one night in his laboratory, and

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recollecting the consequences of his first essay in the Promethean art, he begins to besitate concerning the right he had to form another being as malignant and blood-thirsty as that he had unfortunately already animated. It is evident that he would thereby give the demon the means of propagating a hideous race, superior to mankind in strength and hardihood, who might render the very existence of the present human race a condition precarious and full of terror. Just as these reflections lead him to the conclusion that his promise was criminal, and ought not to be kept, he looks up, and sees, by the light of the moon, the demon at the casement.

"A ghastly grin wrinkled his lips as he gazed on 'me where I sat fulfilling the task which he allotted to me, Yes, he had followed me in my travels; he had loitered in forests, hid himself in caves, or taken refuge in wide and desert heaths; and he now came to mark my progress and claim the fulfilment of my promise.

"As I looked on him, his countenance expressed the utmost extent of malice and treachery. I thought with a sensation of madness on my promise of creating another like to him, and trembling with passion, tore to pieces the thing on which I was engaged. The wretch saw me destory the creature on whose future existence he depended for happinness, and, with a howl of devilish despair and revenge, withdrew."

At a subsequent interview, described with the same wild energy, all treaty is broken off be-wixt Frankenstein and the work of his hands, and they part on terms of open and dec ared harred and defiance. Our limits do not allow us to trace in detail the progress of the demon's vengence. Clerval falls its first victim, and under circumstances which had very nearly conducted the the new Prometheus to the gallows as his supposed murderer. Elizabeth, his bride, is next strangled on her wedding-night; his father dies of grief; and at length Frankensein, driven to despair and distraction, sees nothing left for him in life but vengeance on the singular cause of his misery. With this purpose he pursues the monster from clime to clime, receiving only such intimations of his being on the right scent, as served to shew that the demon delighted in thus protracting his fury and his suffering. At length after the flight and pursuit had termenated among the frost fogs, and icy islands of the northern occan, and just when he had a glimpse of his adversary, the ground sea was heard, the ice gave way, and Frankenstein was placed in the perilous situation in which he is first introduced to the reader.

Exhausted by his sufferings, but still breathing vengeance against the being which was at once his creature and his persecutor, this unhappy victim to physiological discovery expires just as the clearing away; of the ice permits Captain Walton's vessel to hoist sail for their return to Britain. At midnight, the dæmon, who had been his destroyer, is discovered in the cabin, lamenting over the corpse of the person who gave him being. To Walton he attempts to justify his resentment towards the human race, while, at the same time, he acknowledges himself a wretch who had murdered the lovely and the helpless, and pursued to irremediable ruin his creator, the select specimen of all that was worthy of love and admiration.

"Fear not" "he continues, addressing the astonished Walton, "that I shall be the instrument of future mischief. My work is nearly complete. Neither yours nor any man's death is needed to consummate the series of my being, and accomplish that which must be done; but it requires my own. Do not think that I shall be slow to perform this sacrifice I shall quit your vessel on the ice-raft which brought me hither, and shall seek the most northorn extremity of the globe; I shall collect my funeral pile, and consume to ashes this miserable frame, that its remains may afford no light to any curious and unhallowed wretch, who would create such another as I have been—"

"He sprung from the cabin-window' as he said this, upon the ice-raft which lay close to the vessel. He was soon borne away by the waves, & lost in drakness and distance."

Whether this singular being executed his purpose or no, must necessarily remain an uncertainty, unless the voyage of discovery to the north pole should throw any light on the subject.

So concludes this extraordinary tale, in which the author seems to us to disclose uncommon powers of poetic imagination. The feeling with which we perused the unexpected and fearful, yet, allowing the possibility of the event, very natural conclusion of Frankenstein's experiment shook a little even our firm nerves; although such & so numerous have been the expedients for exsiting terror employed by the romantic writers of the age, that the reader may adopt Macbeth's words with a slight alteration:

w" We have supp'd full with horror:
Direness, familiar to our "callous" thoughts,
cannot once starte us."

It is no slight merit in our eyes, that the tale, though wild in incident, is written in plain and forcible English, without exhibiting that mixture of hyperbolical Germanisms with which tales of wonder are usually told, as if it were necessary that the language should be as the fiction. The ideas of the author are always clearly as well as forcibly expressed; and his descriptions of landscape have in them the choice requisites of truth, freshness, precision and beauty. The self-education of the monster considering the slender opportunities of acquiring knowledge that he possessed, we have already noticed as improbable and overstrained. That he should have not only learned to speak, but to read, and for aught we know, to write—that he should have become acquainted with Werter, with Plutarch's Lives, and with Paradise Lost, by listening through a hole in a wall, seems as unlikely as that he should have acquired, in the same way, the problems of Euclid, or the art of book keeping by single and double entry. The author has however two apologies—the first, the necessity that his monster should acquire those endowments, and the other, that his neighbours were engaged in teaching the language of the country to a young foreigner. His progress in self-knowledge, and the acquisition of information, is, after all, more wonderful than that of Hai Eben Yokhdan, or Antomathes, or the hero of the little romance called, The Child of Nature, one of which works, might perhaps suggest the train of ideas followed by the author of Frankenstein. We should also be disposed, in support of the principles with which we set out, to question whether the monster, how tall, agile, and strong however, could have perpetrated so much mischief undiscovered, or passed through so many countries without being secured, either on account of his crimes, or for the benefit of some such speculator as Mr. Polito, who would have been happy to have added to his museum so curious a specimen of natural history. But as we have consented to admit the leading incident of the work, perhaps some of our readers may be of opinion, that to stickle upon lesser improbabilities, is to incur the censure bestowed by the Scottish proverb on those who start at straws after swallowing *windlings*.

The following lines, which occur in the second volume, mark, we think, that the author posesses the same facility in expressing himself in verse as in prose.

We rest; a dream has power to poison sleep.
We rise; one wand'ring thought pollutes the day.
We feel, conceive, or reason; laugh, or weep,
Embrace fond woe, or cast our cares away;
It is the same: for, be it joy or sorrow,
The path of its departure still is free.
Man's yesterday may ne'er belike his morrow;
Nought may endure but mutability!

Upon the whole, the work impresses us with a high idea of the author's original genius and happy power of expression. We shall be delighted to hear that he has aspired to the *paulo majora;* and in the meantime, congratulate our readers upon a novel which excites new reflections and untried sources of emotion. If Gray's definition of Paradise, namely, to lie on a couch, and read new novels, come any thing near truth, no small praise is due to him, who, like the author of Frankenstein, has enlarged the sphere of that fascinating enjoyment.

REFLEXIONS ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

A POSTHUMOUSWORK, BY MADAME DE STAEL.

It sometimes happens, that persons inquire the meaning of the Liberaux and liberal ideas. Let them peruse the three volumes by which Madame de Stael has terminated her political and literary career, and they will never again put similar questions.

The authoress is evidently the prototype of the Liberaux, and her work a code of liberal ideas. Besides, it would be difficult to treat this subject with more erudition and talent, and to display systems in a more seducing manner. Throughout, the work is rich in brilliant ideas; and it is written with rapture, and a freedom of style and opinion, which dissimulates the defective and contradictory parts of it.

Previously to entering upon her *Reflexions on the principal events of the French Revolution,* Madame de Stael has taken a retrospect of past centuries to revive the few liberal ideas they might furnish. Piqued, that her researches did not answer her expectation, she returns towards the partisans interested in the subjection of the people, and says to them, "it is liberty that is ancient; despotism is of modern date." Unfortunately, this is not an answer to the question, which is to discover, how far men ought to be in subjection to confine them within the bounds of social order; for it is well known that all began without being enslaved.

She judges the times of Louis XIV. and XV. with excessive rigour. She has only one rule for appreciating the merit of Princes and that of their Ministers: she only gives them credit for what they have done for public liberty, without dwelling upon the monuments they have left, the good order they maintained amongst the people, their personal dignity, or the consideration they gained for their country in the estimation of Foreign Powers.—After turning over numerous pages dedicated as a tribute of filial love to a panegyric of M. Necker, we enter a gallery well stored with materials for the historian. The character of the authoress, father is difficult of selection from the embellishments with which it is pourtrayed; but the following is apparentely precise though coming from the pen of his daughter: "M Necker often betrayed symptoms of a contradictory spirit and an irascible temper.—He was as if greedy of celebrity; when the public mind was not occupied by him, it was death. He only slept well, when loaded with applause. The air which was not perfumed with the incense of adulation, was contagious to him. When he was dissatisfied with the Court, he returned to the City, to seek acclamations at the expense of the Government and his masters. He perhaps wished the general welfare, but he wished it to operate as he understood it, according to his philosophical theories.—Envious to excess, he lamented on observing favour or success pass by him. Confident in the inspired science which he thought he possessed, he believed himself the only man in the world capable of saving the State. It was a delicious enjoyment to him, to observe others commit errors; always ready to take sanctuary with the people like a factious character, he braved the King and the Court when he thought himself established in public opinion. Louis XVI. requested him not to publish a certain memorial, more worthy of a coalition of the people than of a Minister; and the next day he caused 80,000 copies of it to be published. Remove him from his official capacity, he confides to his family, that all is lost, Re-place him and he tells his daughter, that it is too late. His daughter, however, anticipates more from his efforts than himself. She despairs of nothing; and such is her confidence in his exalted wisdom, that she can only attribute the loss of the State, to the triumph of a system entirely opposed to the view and advice of her father. Let us cede to her this point, as a mark of filial respect, and review other characters.

"M. de Sartines," says Madame de Stael, "was an example of the kind of choice made in Monarchies, where the Freedom of the Press, and the Representative Assembly do not compel the appointment of men of talent. By some intrigue he got nominated Minister of Marine. M. Necker called upon him some days after. He had caused his chamber to be hung with geographical charts, and said to M. Necker: *Observe what progress I have already made! I can put my hand on this chart, and shutting my eyes, I will point out to you the position of the four quarters of the world.*" Notwithstanding these talent, M. Necker took an opportunity, when alone with the King, to get him removed. As M. de Maurepas was an old courtier, very jealous of his profession, he took it very ill, that any other than himself should have meddled in this business, and he did not rest until he had effected the disgrace of M. Necker' Madame de Stael thus speaks of M. de Maurepas:—"An old courtier & minister forms a singular character. The public affairs were of no importance to M. de Maurepas. He occupied himself with nothing but what he called the King's business; and this consisted in the favour which was to be gained or lost at Court. The most essential affairs were all subordinate to the management of the King's temper. M. de Maurepas endeavoured to preserve his favour by a multitude of unperceived attentions, in order to entangle, as with nets, the Monarch whom he wished to separate from all intercourse in which he might be likely to hear serious and sincere advice." Madame de Stael afterwards relates, that M. Necker was obliged to resign his situation, through the insiduous artifices of an aged intriguer, whom M. de Maurepas secretly instructed to operate his disgrace at Court. On his retiring from office, the nation deplored its position, and to shew the extent of their grief on this occason, says his daughter, all France visited him; the great dignitaries, the clergy, the magistrates, and the merchants ranged themselves on his side, and he received more than five hundred letters from the administrations, and divers corporate bodies in the provinces, which displayed an affection and respect, that no public man in France had until that period been honoured with. This triumph was further embellished by letters from Joseph II. Catherine II., and the Queen of Naples, who offered to the disgraced Mr. Necker, the direction of their finances. His services were contended for on all sides; but France was in misfortune and he remained to share it.

"Amongst the rivals for the office lately filled by M. Necker, one only," observes Madame de Stael "appeared very distinguished for his judgement; this was M. de Calonne. He was thought to possess superior talents, because he treated lightly the most serious things, even virtue. The frivolity of his character every where followed him, and he was not even skilful in the execution of mischief when he had the intention to effect it. His reputation, established by the women with whom he had passed his life, gained him the appointment of Minister. The King for a long time resisted the choice, because his conscientious discernment recoiled at it. The Queen partook of the repugnance of the King, although she was surrounded by persons of an opposite opinion. It might be said, that they each anticipated the misfortunes to which such a character was about to expose them. He endeavoured to gain the Court by large supplies of money; he encouraged the Royal Family not to renounce the indulgence of their habits, assuring them, that luxury promoted the prosperity of States; he termed prodigality great economy—in a word, he wished to appear in every thing a condescending and affable Minister, to contrast himself with the austerity of Necker. The frivolity of M. de Callone consisted more in his principles than his manners; he thought it brilliant to trifle with difficulties.

We are now discussing the character of personages eminent for the share they had in bringing about the memorable Revolution; and it is interesting to trace the fatal presages which marked their career. The following are the panegyrics which the authoress has left us on the two successors of M. de Calonne:—

The first is that of M. de Fourqueux. "Never did the wig of a State Counsellor cover a more illiterate head: in the first place he did himself justice, and wished to refuse the place he was incapable of filling; but so peremptorily was his acceptation of it desired, that at the age of sixty years, he thought, that his modesty had until this period concealed from him the knowledge of his own merit, and that the Court had at length discovered it. Thus the partisans of M. Necker, and the Archbishop Toulouse, momentaneously filled the chair of the Minister, as places are kept at a Theatre before the masters arrive."

The following relates to the Archbishop of Toulouse;

"M. de Brienne had scarcely more seriousness of character than M. de Calonne; but his sacerdotal dignity, joined to the desire of becoming a Minister, had given him the deportment of a Statesman; and he had the reputation of one previously to officiating in a capacity which undeceived this opinion. During fifteen years he laboured, by subordinate influence, to gain the esteem of the Queen; but the King, who did not like philosophical priests, constantly refused to sanction his appointment to the Ministry. At last he conceded, for Louis XVI. had no confidence in himself: no man would have been more happy than him, if he had been destined to the Throne of England, that is to say, could he have known with certitude the national views, to decide by this infallible foresight. The Archbishop of Toulouse had not genius enough for a despot. He admired by turns the conduct of Cardinal Richelieu, and the principles of the Encyclopedists; he attempted arbitrary measures, but he receded at the first obstacle."

The first review of the work will be concluded by an extract which leaves a deep impression on the mind. The reader is brought to the opening of the States-General:

"When Mirabeau made his appearance, a murmur prevailed throughout the assembly. He understood its meaning: but crossing the hall haughtily to take his seat, he seemed preparing to excite trouble enough in the State to level consideration of rank as well as others. The opinion which they had of his disposition was singularly augmented by the fear which his immorality excited; and notwithstanding it was this immorality that diminished the influence his astonishing qualities ought to have produced, it was difficult not to look at him a considerable time, when once he was perceived; his immense head of hair distinguished him above every one. It might be said, that like Sampson, his strength depended upon it; his countenance borrowed expression even from his ugliness; and his whole person conveyed an irregular power, but indeed of a power such as he might be represented in a tribune of the people.

"The nobility found themselves divested of their splendor, by the character of the courtier, by those elevated to their station, and by long peace; the clergy no longer possessed the superiority of wisdom which they enjoyed in more uncultivated times, and this added to the importance of the meeting of the States-General. Their costume, their black cloaks, their confident looks, and their imposing number attracted much attention. When the King entered to seat himself on the Throne, in the midst of this Assembly, I felt for the first time a sensation of fear. In the first place, I remarked, that the Queen felt much emotion; she arrived later than the hour fixed upon, and her complexion was much changed. The King pronounced his address with his accustomed frankness, but the countenances of the Deputies displayed more energy than that of the Monarch; and this contrast was sufficient to excite disquietude under circumstances when nothing was establised; it required firmness on both sides.

"Madame de Montmorin (wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs), whose disposition evinced no distinguishing qualities, said to me, in a decided tone, which however took effect on me:—*You are wrong to rejoice at this scene; it is the prelude to great disasters to France and us.* This unfortunate woman perished on the scaffold, with one of her sons; the other was drowned; her husband was massacred on the 2d of September; her eldest daughter perished in the hospital of a prison; her youngest (Madame de Beaumont), a pious and beneficent character, fell a victim to grief before the age of thirty. The family of Niobe was not more cruelly afflicted, than that of this unhappy mother. It might be said that she anticipated their fate."

A very singular, and amusing satirical Novel, has lately appeared under the title of "Prodigious! or, Childe Paddie in London;" and which, in relating the introduction of a young Irishman into fashionable life, avails itself of the opportunity of introducing many anecdotes of the follies and eccentricities of its votaries; containing likewise a review of some of our most eminent literary characters, and pourtrays nearly 90 striking portraits.